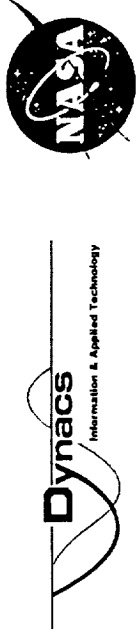


File

National Aeronautics and
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SPACEPORT
ENGINEERING AND
TECHNOLOGY



An Overview of Advanced Data Acquisition System (ADAS)

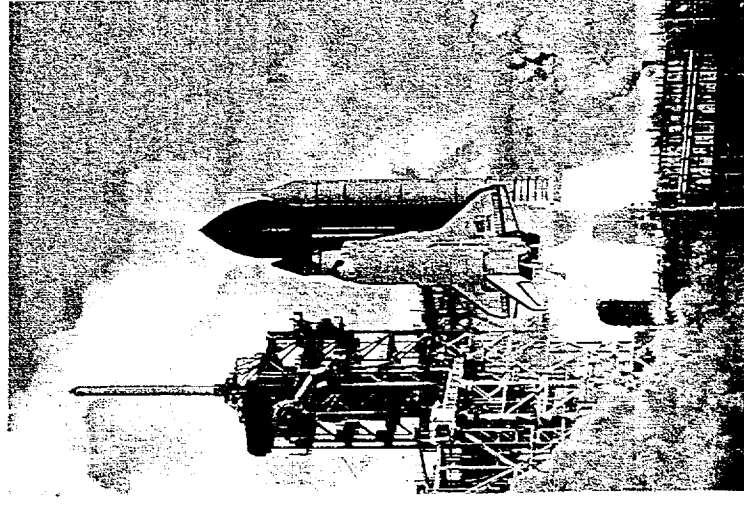
Carlos T. Mata, Ph.D., Dynacs Inc.

NASA, Kennedy Space Center

September 11, 2001

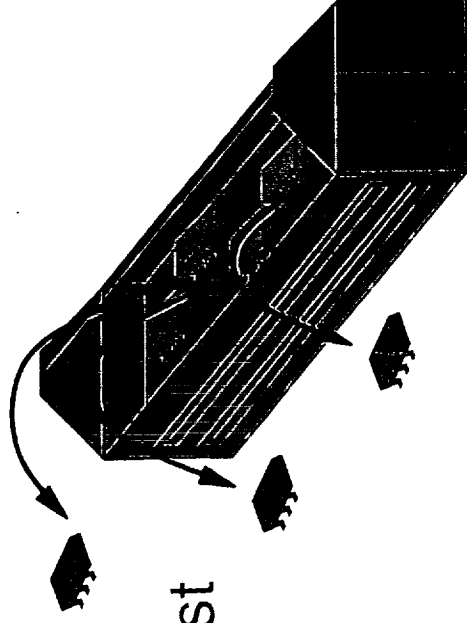
Historical Background

- Aerospace industry requires highly reliable data acquisition systems
- Traditional systems employ end-to-end hardware and software redundancy
- Typically, redundancy adds weight, cost, power consumption, and complexity
- A single component failure may render the redundant path useless



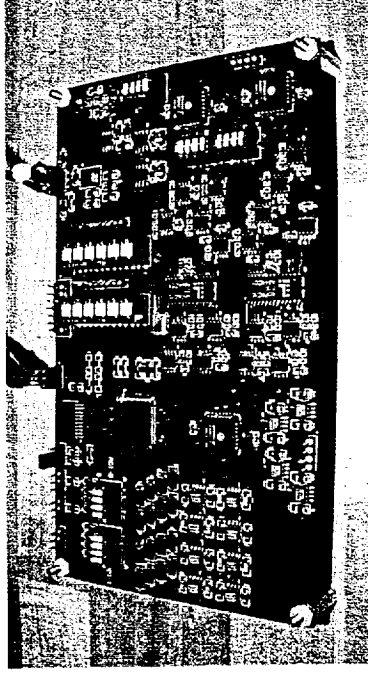
What is ADAS?

- ADAS is an intelligent, self-calibrating, self-healing, highly reliable, and cost effective multi-channel data acquisition system
- Reliably maintains data integrity at a reduced weight, size, and cost
- The architecture provides a “*spare part toolbox*” approach for identified critical components
- Number of spare components in the toolbox is based on their proneness to failure



R & D Status

- Development stage
 - Architecture was defined
 - First prototype built
 - System components, component interfacing, and user interface tested
 - Preliminary software developed
 - System demonstration
- Technical considerations
 - Hardware limitations
 - Reliability optimization is based on application specifics
 - Reliability/flexibility vs. complexity trade-offs

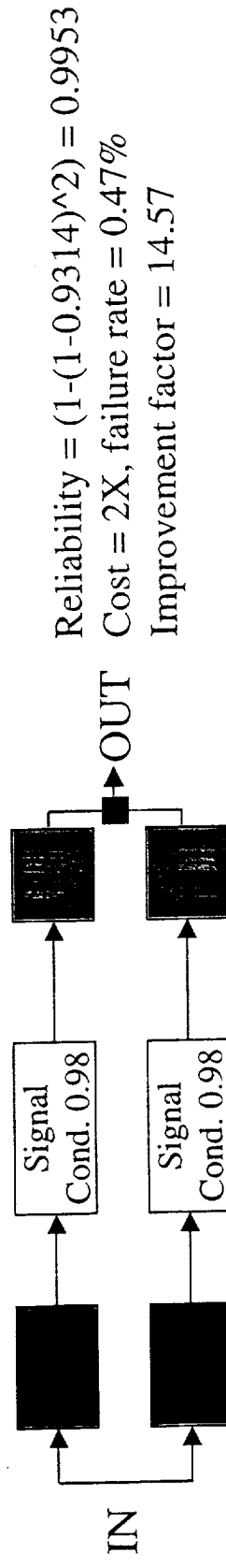


Reliability/Cost Examples (1)

One channel, non-redundant



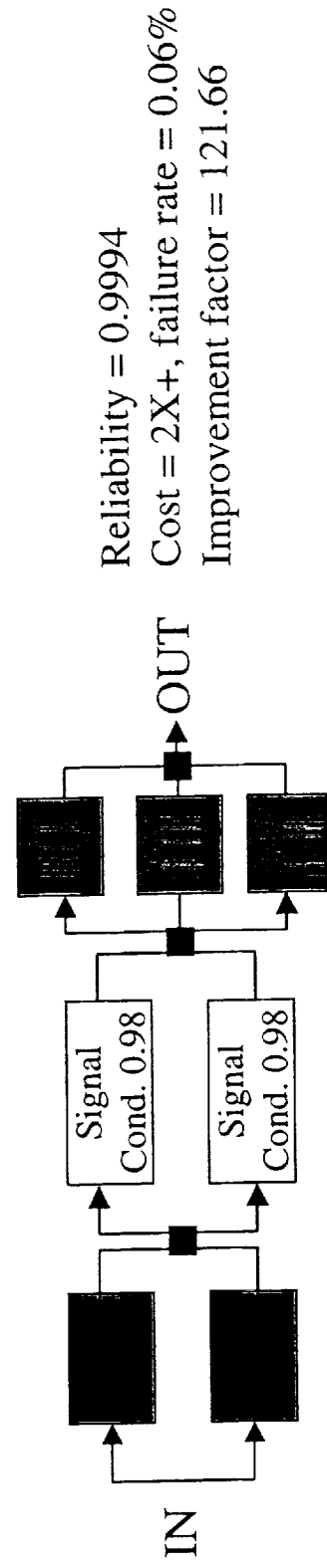
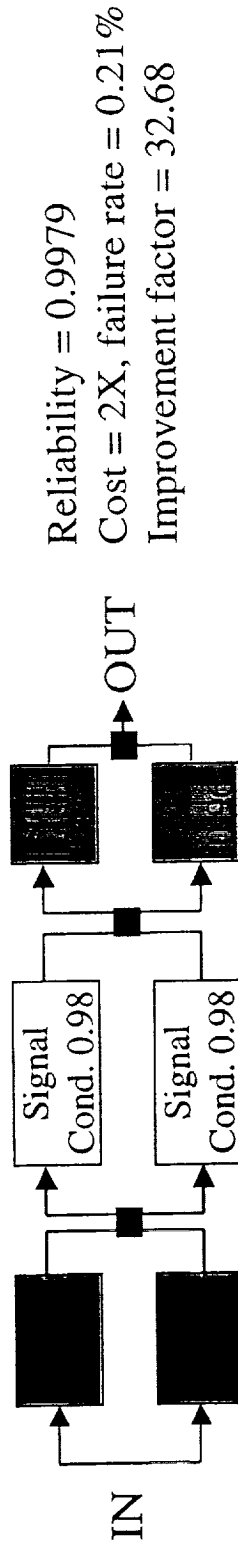
One channel, traditional end-to-end redundant



*Component reliability factors for demonstration purposes only

Reliability/Cost Examples (2)

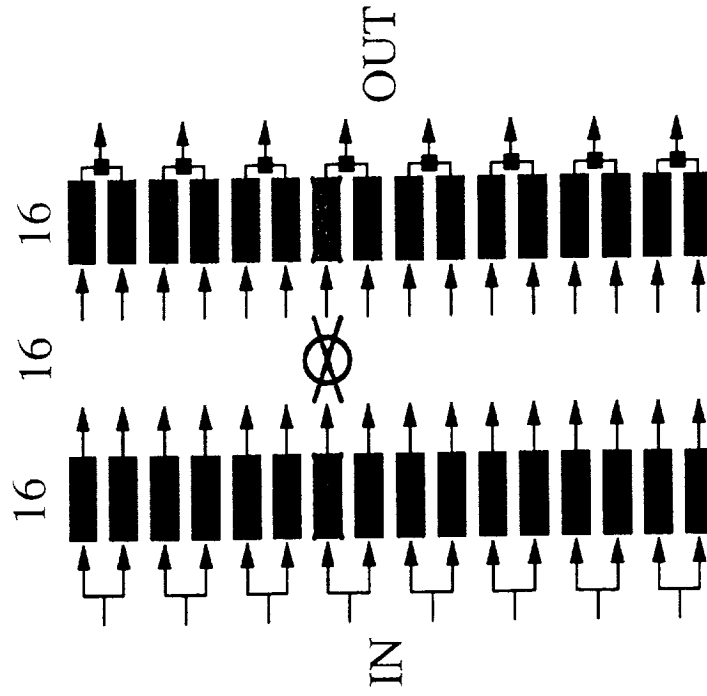
Novel ADAS approach (single channel)



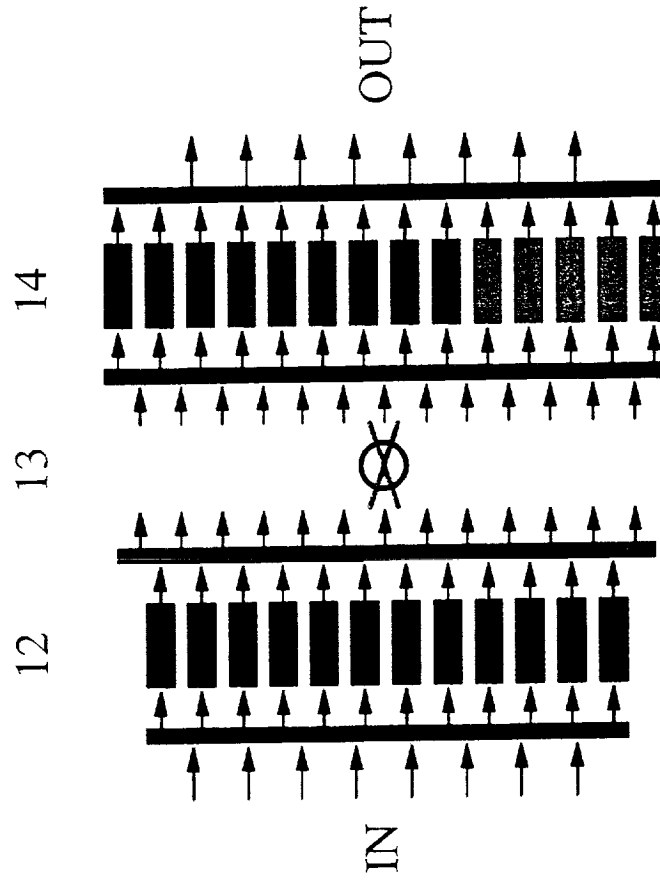


Reliability/Cost Examples (3)

Eight-channel Traditional end-
to-end redundancy

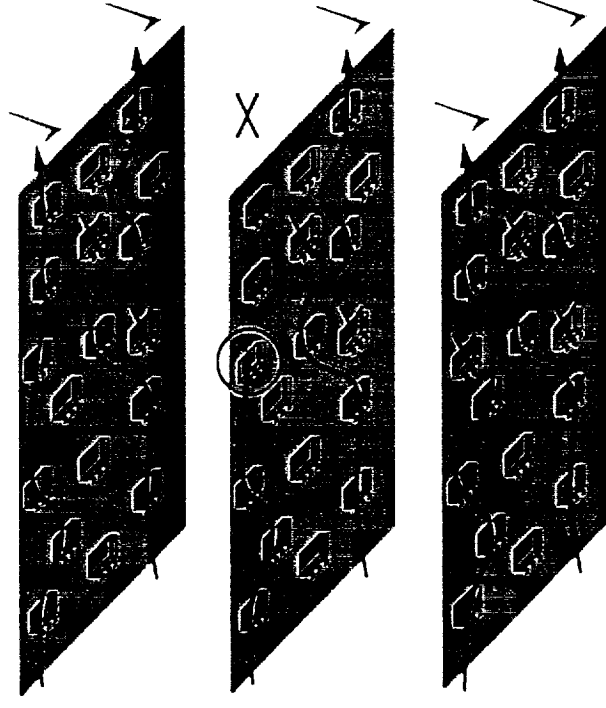


Eight-channel ADAS
redundancy



What's New?

- Redundancy at the component level minimizes component count (toolbox approach)
- Enhanced flexibility
- Autonomously re-configurable
- Higher reliability at a reduced weight, size, and cost
- Smart power management will minimize unnecessary power consumption

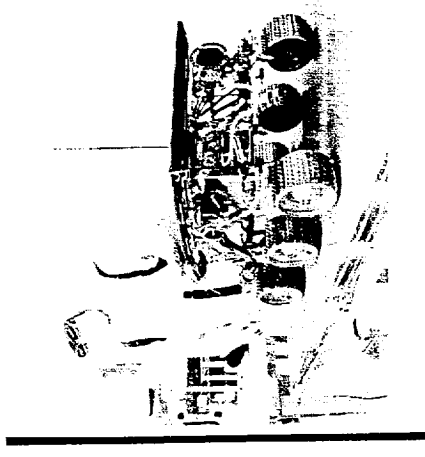


What's New?

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Technical Advantages

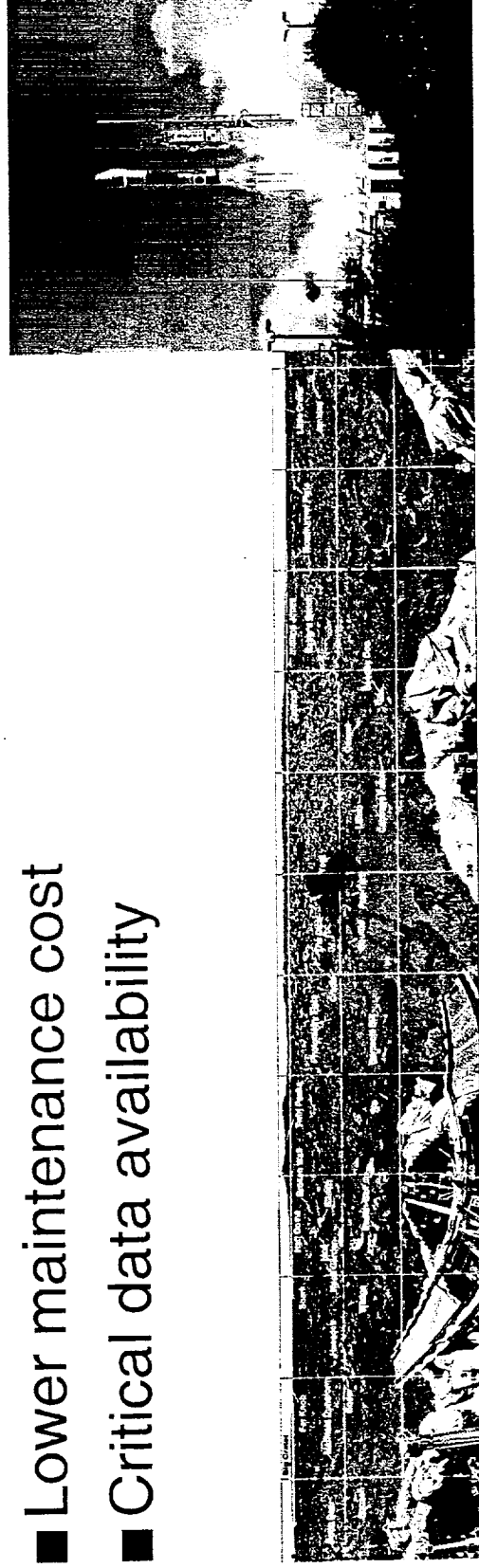
- Fault tolerant system
 - Fast recovery
 - Minimal data interruptions
- System health monitoring and management
- Detection of system degradation (proactive prevention of failures)
- Optimized power consumption





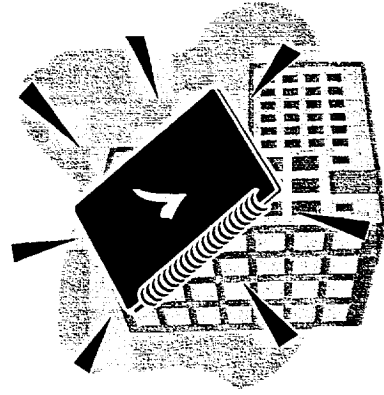
NASA Relevance

- Long duration flight instrumentation
- Automated remote system operation
- Higher reliability at a reduced weight, size, and cost
- Lower maintenance cost
- Critical data availability



NASA Plans/Options

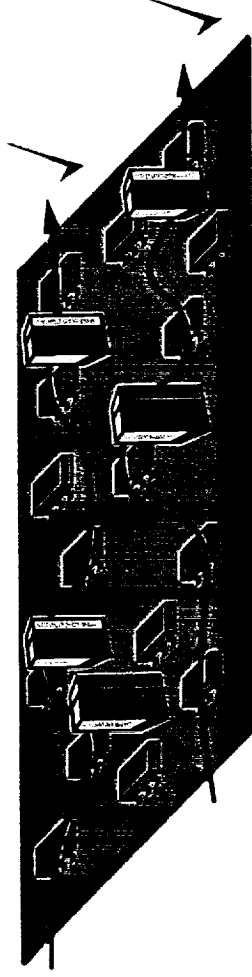
- Internal development
- Partnering for commercial development
- Patent/licensing of technology





Remaining R&D

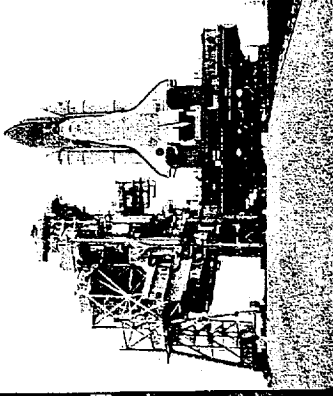
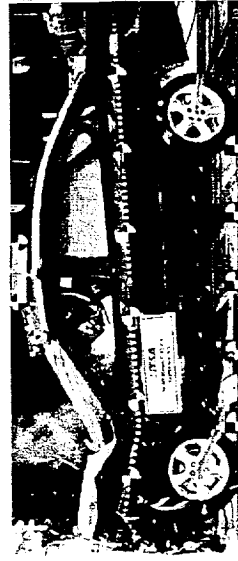
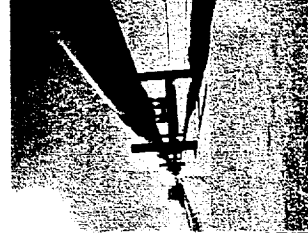
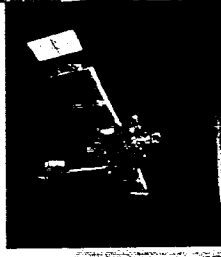
- Embedded-distributed redundant intelligence
- Digital and control lines redundancy
- Assessment of reliability vs. complexity
- Smart power management





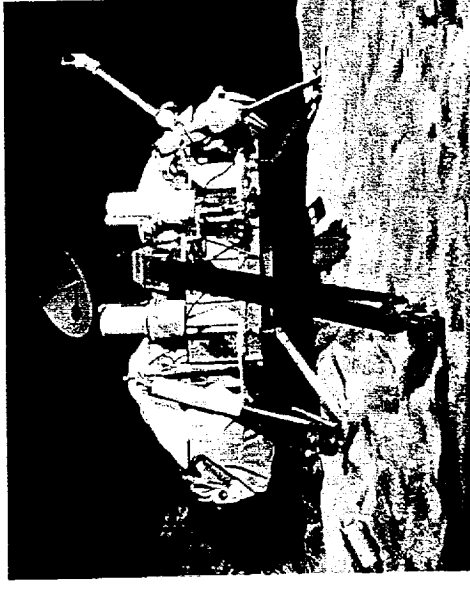
Applications

- Industrial and manufacturing process monitoring
- Rocket launch facilities and test stands
- Crash test facilities
- Aerospace vehicles
- Medical equipment
- Remote systems
- ???



Product Benefits

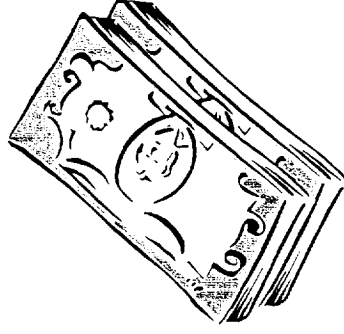
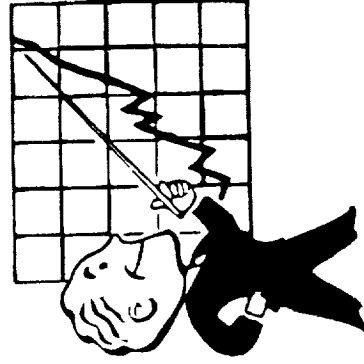
- Maintains signal integrity (improved reliability)
- Reduces weight, size, and cost
- Self-calibration assures accuracy even in extreme environmental conditions
- Smart power management optimizes energy consumption





Commercial Advantages

- Dictates new trends for highly reliable electronic circuits
- Supersedes the traditional end-to-end hardware and software redundancy approach
- Higher reliability at a reduced cost
- Lower maintenance expense





Intellectual Property

- NASA case number KSC-12301
- Patent pending
- Technology available for licensing

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Short-Term

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Long Term

- Feedback from RTI...